

COUNTRY FACTSHEET* – Smuggling of migrants



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LEGAL AND JUDICIAL INFORMATION ON MIGRANT SMUGGLING

NORTH MACEDONIA

Last update 16/03/2026

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MIGRATION



MAIN FIGURES AND TRENDS

1.1. Migrant smuggling conditions in 2025

Migrant smuggling is a highly prevalent and dominant criminal activity, and the demand for the services of criminal networks operating in the region and beyond has also increased. During 2025, police officers detected 49 cases involving the smuggling of 340 migrants, mostly from Egypt, China, Nepal and Syria. Criminal prosecution measures were taken against 90 perpetrators, two of whom were children and 28 were foreign nationals (seven from Turkey, six each from Afghanistan and Syria, four from Albania, two from Kosovo and one perpetrator each from Arab countries, Bangladesh and Egypt) for committing 51 criminal offences of migrant smuggling (seven of whom were for "complicity").

	2025
Cases detected	49
Number of crimes	51
Number of perpetrators	90
Number of smuggled migrants	340
OCG NUMBER	3

Detected cases of migrant smuggling

Organized crime groups suppressed

Three organized criminal groups were dismantled with a total of 14 members. One of the groups was part of an international criminal network that also included a person of Arab origin who organized the illegal transfer of a group of migrants, citizens of Egypt and Syria, and their transport to the Republic of Serbia. The second OCG consisted of six members which had been involved in the illegal smuggling of migrants for a long period of time from the territory of Serbia and their transfer to a final destination in the Republic of Greece. During the solving of the case, the smuggling of six migrants from China, one of whom was a child, was prevented. The most recently identified organized group consisted of four Turkish nationals.

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One of them, acting as the organizer, provided financial support to two individuals to enable them to travel from Istanbul to North Macedonia. After their arrival, he recruited them to transport six migrants from Egypt from the Gevgelija area to the border line with the Republic of Serbia. It is noteworthy that for the first time a case of migrant smuggling was detected on the border with the Republic of Albania since the migrant crisis began, because this part of the country has not been used as a transit route for migrants to Western European countries, nor for migrant smuggling by criminal structures.

1.2. Migrant smuggling situations in 2024

During 2024, police officers uncovered a total of 69 cases of smuggling of a total of 487 migrants, mostly from Syria, China, Iraq and Nepal. Criminal prosecution measures were taken against 78 perpetrators, two of whom were children and 23 were foreign nationals (seven from Turkey, four from Kosovo, three from Pakistan, two, each of them from Serbia, Syria, Afghanistan and Albania and one from Bosnia and Herzegovina) for committing 60 criminal offences of "migrant smuggling".

	2024
CASES DISCOVERED	69
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES	60
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	78
NUMBER OF SMUGGLED MIGRANTS	487
OCG NUMBER	2

Detected cases of migrant smuggling

Two organized crime groups were suppressed, one 13-member organized crime group, which organized the smuggling of a large number of migrants, most of whom originated from Nepal and Syria, who stayed on the territory of Serbia and Greece for a certain period of time, while the second seven-member group was involved in the smuggling of migrants, mostly originating from Syria, Congo and Iraq, in a way that they were accepted in the vicinity of Gevgelija and Dojran, from where they were transported to the Kumanovo-Lipkovo region by hiding in bunkers in the cargo compartment of trucks. Some of the smuggled migrants were temporarily accommodated and sheltered in facilities owned by members, associates and helpers of the group, from where they were then smuggled to the territory of Serbia and the EU countries.



1.3. Migrant smuggling situations in 2023

In the current year, within the framework of the 111 detected cases, the smuggling of 1,334 migrants was prevented, mostly migrants originating from Syria - 915, as well as from Pakistan - 89, Congo - 81 and Nepal - 73, and criminal prosecution measures were taken against 119 people, 24 of whom are foreign citizens, for committing 96 criminal acts of "smuggling of migrants" (nine of them for "complicity" and four for "aiding").

	2023
CASES DISCOVERED	111
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES	96
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	119
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	1.334
SUPPRESSED OCG	1

Detected cases of migrant smuggling

A 24-member organized criminal group was also suppressed - part of an international channel that for a long period of time organized the smuggling of migrants from Greece to Hungary and from Bulgaria to the Republic of Serbia. Seven people were charged with the criminal offense of "smuggling of migrants", one person for "assisting" the aforementioned "smuggling of migrants", and 29 people for "organizing a group and inciting the commission of the crimes of human trafficking, child trafficking and migrant smuggling" and "smuggling of migrants".



MIGRATORY ROUTES

A major threat in recent years that has significantly affected the security situation in the country, the region and beyond is the illegal movement of people from third countries (mostly from countries of the Middle East, Asia and Africa). The southern borders represent the main entry points for migrants and their further movement. Turkey remains the main starting point for migrant movements. The availability of flights to Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey, and good flight connections with other countries in the world, as well as the offer of cheap tickets, greatly facilitate the travel of migrants to other countries of the world.

At the land border between the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Turkey, the number of new migrant arrivals is very low compared to previous years. Most of these migrants have been staying in Greece for a longer period and make repeated attempts to leave. When unsuccessful, they return and wait for some time before trying again to reach their intended destination.

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Several migrant smuggling routes are active, but the highway A1-Skopje-Gevgelija and vice versa, is most often used. In the southern part of the country, the most active is the Gevgelija region - the road direction Gevgelija-Skopje (the regional roads: village Prdejci-village Smokvica, village Negorci and village Prdejci, then at Demir Kapija, the connection to the old road Demir Kapija-Gradsko, or they use the regional road Demir Kapija - Negotino, Negotino interchange, etc.); Places where migrants are left are in the northern part of the country, on the highway Kumanovo-border crossing Tabanovce, mostly at a place called Tabla 1000, a place called Silosi, near the village of Kosturnik, etc.

Smugglers use certain people as an advance guard ("cleaners") to the agreed destination, some of the members have the task of observing the area where they operate, follow the placement of police patrols and inform each other about it. The transport of migrants takes place for the most part with passenger vehicles that are placed at gas stations, parking lots along the road, from where the smugglers have a good control over the road routes and the movement of police patrols at any moment. These are powerful, fast vehicles like the following brands: AUDI, Passat, BMW, Golf, Opel and Ford. Most of the time, the registration plates on passenger vehicles are fake or are taken from other vehicles, mostly with Skopje and Strumica car plates, and they also appear with fake Bulgarian, Serbian and Swiss plates. This year, in one case, an attempt was made to smuggle a large group of migrants from Syria in a truck with Serbian license plates at the "Star Dojran" border crossing.



INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION

In the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Bureau of Public Security is responsible for detection of migrant smuggling offences from Article 418-b.



LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

For North Macedonia, the signing of the Status Agreement with Frontex and the launch of operational activities on the border with Greece in April 2023 are of great importance in addressing and preventing the escalation of the current migration flows from the Middle East and Africa.

Regarding the national legislation, the Criminal Code provides for two criminal offences in the Chapter "Crimes against Humanity and International Law" that provide criminal-legal protection against migrant smuggling. First, the Criminal Code establishes the crime "Smuggling of migrants" - Article 418-b. The legal nature of this article provides that a person, who by force or with a serious threat will attack the life or body, by kidnapping, fraud, out of greed, by abusing their official position or by taking advantage of the weakness of another, illegally transports migrants across the state border, as well as the one who produces, obtains or possesses false travel documents for such purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for at least four years. A privileged form of the crime is also provided for whoever recruits, transports, transfers, buys,

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sells, shelters or accepts migrants, for which a prison sentence from one to five years is prescribed. If the life or health of a migrant is endangered during the performance of the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, or a migrant is treated particularly in a humiliating or cruel manner or is prevented from using the rights that belong to them under international law, it is also stipulated that the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for at least five years. A qualified form is also foreseen if the crime from paragraphs 1 and 2 is committed by a minor, whereby it is stipulated that the perpetrator will be punished with imprisonment for at least eight years. Also, if the crime from paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this article is committed by an official in the performance of their duties, they will be punished by imprisonment for at least five years.

In addition to this incrimination, the Criminal Code provides for the criminal offense of "Organizing a group and encouraging the commission of crimes "human trafficking, trafficking in minors and smuggling of migrants" - Article 418-v

In this article, it is prescribed that whoever organizes a group, gang or other association to commit criminal offence from articles 418-a, 418-b, 418-g and 418-d will be punished with imprisonment for at least eight years. Paragraph 2 of this article stipulates that whoever becomes a member of a group, gang or other association from paragraph 1 or otherwise helps a group, a gang, or an association, will be punished with imprisonment for at least one year. A member of the group from paragraph 1 who discloses the group before it commits a crime while being in it, or for it, will be released from punishment. Invoking, inciting, or supporting the commission of crimes from articles 418-a, 418-b, 418-g and 418-d is also sanctioned, for which a prison sentence of one to ten years is prescribed.

Regarding procedural legislation, Article 53 of the Law on Criminal Procedure regulates the rights of the victim. Thus, the victim of a crime has the following rights:

- 1) to participate in the criminal proceedings, as a victim, by joining criminal prosecution or for the realization of the property-law claim for damage.
- 2) to a special care and attention by the bodies and entities that participate in the criminal procedure and
- 3) a right to an effective psychological and other professional help and support by authorities, institutions and organizations that help victims of crimes.

The police, the Public Prosecutor and the court, shall act with special care towards the victims of crimes, giving them directions from paragraph (1) of this Article and Articles 54 and 55 of this law and shall take care of their interests at making decisions on criminal prosecution against the accused, that is, at taking actions in the criminal procedure, in which the victim must personally be present, for which an official note or minutes is drawn up.

In accordance with the special regulations, the victim of a crime for which it is prescribed a prison sentence of at least four years is entitled to:

- 1) an adviser, paid from the budget funds, before giving a statement, i.e. statement or submission of a property claim, if there are severe psychophysical conditions and damages, or more serious consequences from the crime and
- 2) to a compensation for material and non-material damage from the state fund, under conditions and in a manner prescribed by a special law if the compensation for damage cannot be provided by the convicted person.

The special rights of victims of crimes against gender freedom and gender morality, humanity and international law are established in Article 55 of the Law on Criminal Procedure. Thus, the

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victim of crimes against gender freedom and gender morality, humanity and international law, in addition to the above rights, has the following rights:

- 1) before the examination, to talk to a free counselor or a proxy, if they participate in the procedure as a victim;
- 2) to be examined by a person of the same sex in the police and in the Public Prosecutor's Office;
- 3) not to answer to questions related to the personal life of the victim, and are not related to the crime;
- 4) to require examination by using visual and audio means in a manner determined by this law and
- 5) to request the exclusion of the public from the main hearing.

The court, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the police are obliged to instruct the victim about their rights, at the latest before their first examination, for which they compile an official note or minutes.



JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK

In terms of the judicial framework, in the public prosecutor's system in the Republic of North Macedonia, the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office for Prosecution of Organized Crime and Corruption (BPPOPOC) has been established, which is competent for crimes against humanity and international law.

Pursuant to the Law on Courts, a specialized court department is established in the Basic Criminal Court Skopje, competent for the trial of offences in the field of organized crime and corruption for the entire territory of the Republic of North Macedonia. The specialized court department is also competent to judge the crimes of migrant smuggling from Article 418-b, from which the competence of the BPPOPOC for prosecution and handling in the first instance for this crime is derived.

Judicial Statistics, Status for the Period 2021-2025

Table: Procedural status of cases, and type of sanctions imposed									
Article of the Criminal Code	Received		1 st instance decisions						
			Final convictions		Prison sentence		Conditional sentence		Liberated
	cases	accused persons	cases	accused persons	cases	accused persons	persons	persons	persons
Art.418-b	343	484	357	469	354	469	354	112	3
Art. 418-c	35	109	44	82	37	70	46	20	4
Total:	378	593	401	551	391	539	400	132	7



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

REPORTS ON THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE - MINISTRY OF JUSTICE 2023 – 2025

See [Annex 1](#)



RELEVANT CASES

Case 1. (Judgment KOK no. 102/20)

The case concerns a perpetrator who, on 06/28/2020, at 00:01, on the Kumanovo-Kriva Palanka Road, was driving a cargo motor vehicle with a DAF tractor and a Krone semi-trailer, owned by a legal entity in which he was transporting migrants, one from Pakistan and one from Bangladesh, whose lives were endangered by him. He was driving the vehicle along the specified road, and at one point he stopped it, opened the door of the semi-trailer, after which the migrants started to get off the vehicle, but he did not wait for all the migrants to get off, but returned to the cabin of the vehicle and started to drive it, while the migrants were still getting off the vehicle and fell on the roadway and suffered injuries as a result of the fall. The migrant from Pakistan suffered a serious injury, expressed in the form of a multifragmentary fracture of the right kneecap, and the migrant from Bangladesh suffered a head injury, expressed in the form of a contusion on the head and a lacerating wound in the nape. The defendant fled with the vehicle he was driving, and he was stopped by officials of the Ministry of the Interior at the place called Chatal, the village of Stracin.

Against the defendant, the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office for the Prosecution of Organized Crime and Corruption filed an indictment KO.No.63/20 on 17.08.2020, for the crime of Smuggling Migrants from Article 418-b paragraph 3, in relation to paragraph 2 of the CC.

The Basic Criminal Court - Skopje, held a main, public and verbal hearing on 21.01.2021, at which after the Public Prosecutor presented the content of the indictment, the defendant stated that he felt guilty of the crime and admitted it.

After the defendant's guilty plea, the court in the evidentiary procedure presented only the evidence related to the decision on the criminal sanction, in accordance with Article 381 paragraph 3 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, with which the court sentenced the defendant to a prison sentence of 3 years and 6 months.

When determining the type and amount of the criminal sanction, the court took into account all the mitigating and aggravating circumstances provided for in Article 39 of the Criminal Code, starting from the factual description of the criminal event and the basic, i.e. determining, criteria for determining the severity of the committed crime such as the criminal responsibility of the perpetrator, as well as the circumstances under which it was committed, first of all, the time, place and manner of committing the crime and its intensity, in terms of the commission of the crime from Article 418-b paragraph 3, in relation to paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code.

In that context, and when measuring the type and amount of the criminal sanction and the individualization of the criminal sanction, in addition to the above-mentioned circumstances, as aggravating and facilitating circumstances, the court took as aggravating circumstances the

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frequency of these crimes, the degree of criminal responsibility, the degree of social danger, the fact that the accused fled immediately after committing the crime, the consequences resulting from the commission of the crime, while as extenuating circumstances, the court took into account the fact that he was a young man born in 1993, his family and material situation, his confession and the fact that the accused has expressed sincere remorse for the crime, as well as the fact that he has not been convicted previously and no other proceedings are being conducted against him.

Case 2 (Judgment KOC no. 45/20)

On February 11, 2020, around 11:00 p.m., the accused was driving a Renault Master motor vehicle, with Serbian license plates, owned by a legal entity from Šimanovci, based in Belgrade, the Republic of Serbia. He was driving on the old highway in the direction of the village of Udovo, the village of Smokvica, and the village of Prdejci, in which he transported 22 migrants, 21 of whom were adults and 1 minor, namely: one from Pakistan, two from India, two from Bangladesh and 17 from Pakistan. He was driving along the indicated road, turning onto the new "Priateljstvo" highway and one kilometer before the toll booth, Gevgelija -Demir Kapija, he accepted the migrants, after which he continued to drive the vehicle, so when he came to the highway A1 Tunnels, due to the control of vehicles, he was stopped by police officers from the Bogorodica Border Crossing Police Station and the migrants were found in the rear cargo area of the vehicle.

In a previous procedure, the defendant was given a measure of detention, which was then extended.

On March 27, 2020, the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office for Prosecution of Organized Crime and Corruption submitted an indictment KO No. 26/20 with a proposal to extend the detention measure against the defendant from Zemun, the Republic of Serbia, for the crime of Migrant Smuggling from Art. 418-b para. 4 in relation to para. 2 of the Criminal Code.

Acting on the submitted indictment, the court scheduled and held a main hearing which began on 02.06.2020 and continued on 08.07.2020, 24.07.2020 and 24.08.2020.

After the main, public and verbal hearing, the court sentenced the defendant to a prison sentence of 9 years, which also included the time spent in custody counted from February 11, 2020 until the start of serving the prison sentence. When determining the type and amount of the criminal sanction, the court took into account all the circumstances from Article 39 of the Criminal Code. As aggravating circumstances, the court took into account the type, character and gravity of the crime, the frequency of the commission of the specific crime as an occurrence, the degree of criminal responsibility of the accused, the injury and the severity of the threat to the protected good, the manner of committing the crime, the fact that the crime was committed out of self-interest, the inhumane behavior towards the migrants in the sense that 22 migrants, including a minor, were being transported in one van, and as extenuating circumstances the court took into consideration the personal, family and financial circumstances of the accused. The accused was born in 1977, divorced, father of one minor child, literate with a completed VI degree of Traffic School, without previous convictions, which is why the court considered that the punishment imposed in this way will achieve the goals of the punishment both in the plan of the special and the plan of general prevention in accordance with art. 32 of the Criminal Code.

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Case 3 (Judgement VII KOK-3/25)

The Basic Criminal Court has issued a first-instance verdict by which three persons (hereinafter: Defendant 1, Defendant 2 and Defendant 3) are declared guilty of a criminal offense **migrant smuggling** according to the Criminal Code.

In the period from October 2023 to March 2024, the defendants, together with other persons (some of whom have already been convicted) participated in the organized reception and transportation of illegal migrants who had previously illegally entered the country through the so-called "green border" in the southern part of the territory.

The migrants were transported in passenger and freight vehicles in which improvised bunkers were built in the cargo compartment. Some of the defendants played the role of:

- drivers of trucks carrying migrants,
- so-called "cleaners" (a precursor that checks the route),
- persons who provided vehicles or financial transactions.

In one case, 7 migrants (including minors) were being transported, and the vehicle was stopped by police officers and the migrants were discovered in an improvised bunker.

In another case, 33 migrants from several countries (including minors) were found, also placed in a specially constructed space in a trailer of a truck.

Some of the co-defendants pleaded guilty during the proceedings and were legally convicted in separate proceedings.

The court found that the defendants:

- knowingly and intentionally participated in the smuggling of a large number of migrants,
- acted in a coordinated manner,
- used specially adapted vehicles,
- participated in activities that constitute a qualified form of the offence.

For the crime of "organizing a group and inciting" the court issued an acquittal due to insufficient evidence of the existence of a stable and hierarchically organized criminal group within the meaning of the legal definition.

The three defendants were sentenced: **8 (eight) years in prison for each of them.**

The sentence includes time spent in detention.

The court seized:

- motor vehicles used to commit the crime,
- mobile phones,
- electronic equipment,

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- other items related to the crime.

The defendants are required to pay a court fee and costs of the proceedings.

The court found that the defendants directly participated in two separate acts of migrant smuggling on a larger scale and with the presence of minors, which constitutes a more serious form of the crime.

At the same time, the court did not find sufficient evidence for the existence of a formally organized criminal group in the legal sense, which is why an acquittal was issued in that regard.

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ANNEX 1

REPORTS ON THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE - MINISTRY OF JUSTICE 2023 – 2025

YEAR 2025

418-C – Organizing a group and inciting the commission of the acts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling

State	Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	6
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	7
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	1	0	0	0	0	10
Greece	2	0	0	0	0	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1
USA	1	0	0	0	0	5
Serbia	1	0	0	0	0	7
Turkey	5	0	0	0	0	5
Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	3
France	0	0	0	0	0	2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total for the country	12	0	0	0	0	64

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418-b - Smuggling of migrants

State	Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number of refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	8
Albania	3	0	0	0	0	23
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	6
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	14
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	2
Germany	3	0	0	0	0	27
Greece	8	0	0	0	0	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kosovo	4	0	0	0	0	26
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2
USA	1	0	0	0	0	3
Syria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	2	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia	5	0	0	0	0	53
Turkey	25	0	0	0	0	35
Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	13
France	1	0	0	0	0	2
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	4
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total for the country	58	0	0	0	0	285

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YEAR 2024

418-c - Organizing a group and inciting the commission of the acts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling

		Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number of refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Afghanistan		0	0	0	0	0	1
Austria		1	0	0	0	0	1
Albania		1	0	0	0	0	6
Belgium		1	0	0	0	0	6
Bulgaria		0	0	0	0	0	1
Germany		2	0	0	0	0	9
Greece		1	0	0	0	0	4
Italy		0	0	0	0	0	4
Kosovo		0	0	0	0	0	1
Romania		0	0	0	0	0	1
USA		1	0	0	0	0	4
Serbia		0	0	0	0	0	6
Hungary		0	0	0	0	0	2
France		0	0	0	0	0	2
Croatia		1	0	0	0	0	2
Sweden		0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain		0	0	0	0	0	1
Total for the country		8	0	0	0	0	52

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418-b - Smuggling of migrants

State	Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number of refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Austria	2	0	0	0	0	8
Albania	4	0	0	0	0	20
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	13
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	2
Germany	5	0	0	0	0	24
Greece	5	0	0	0	0	19
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	1
India	1	0	0	0	0	3
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	5
Kosovo	5	0	0	0	0	22
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2
USA	1	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia	9	0	0	0	0	48
Turkey	6	0	0	0	0	10
Hungary	3	0	0	0	0	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	3
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total for the country	46	0	0	0	0	227

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YEAR 2023

418-c - Organizing a group and inciting the commission of the acts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling

State	Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	1
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	1	0	0	0	0	7
Greece	2	0	0	0	0	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1
USA	1	0	0	0	0	3
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	2
France	0	0	0	0	0	2
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	0	0	0	0	44

COUNTRY FACTSHEET* – Smuggling of migrants



*The responsibility for the content lies exclusively with every responding State and does not constitute the official position of the Council of Europe.



418-b Smuggling of migrants

State	Number of new rogatory letters received in the period	Number of accepted rogatory letters	Number of refused rogatory letters	Number of partially accepted rogatory letters	Number of solved in another way	Number of unsolved rogatory letters at the end of the year
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	6
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bulgaria	2	0	0	0	0	12
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	2
Germany	3	0	0	0	0	19
Greece	1	0	0	0	0	14
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	2
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	4
Kosovo	4	0	0	0	0	17
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2
USA	1	0	0	0	0	1
Serbia	6	0	0	0	0	39
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hungary	4	0	0	0	0	9
France	0	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	3
Montenegro	1	0	0	0	0	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	28	0	0	0	0	181